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Fairbanks

Topical Outline of
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TOPICAL OUTLINE

OF

GEOGRAPHY

FAIRBANKS

PART V

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

TOPICAL OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY

PART I—NORTH AMERICA.

PART II—SOUTH AMERICA.

PART III—EUROPE.

PART IV—ASIA.

PART V—AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

TOPICAL OUTLINE

OF

GEOGRAPHY

PART V

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

Developed According to the Problem Method and Including the Changes Brought About by the World War

BY

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PREFACE

This small geography is one of a series in which the natural regions of the different continents are topically and progressively studied from the "problem" point of view. The aim is to guide the pupil to true geographical concepts—to a clear understanding of the relation existing between the people and their environment, rather than to a mere memorizing of tiresome details, which, in these texts, but serve as temporary stepping-stones to a broad and abiding knowledge of the subject.

The boundaries of the different regions are depicted by a simple physical map. Where, however, more detail is desired the pupil is referred to an atlas or to the maps in the larger books.

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PART V

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

SECTION I. AFRICA

TOPIC

AFRICA:—THE SECOND IN SIZE OF THE CONTINENTS BUT NEXT TO AUSTRALIA THE LEAST IMPORTANT, BECAUSE, LYING MOSTLY IN THE TROPICS AND HAVING A SURFACE POSSESSING LITTLE VARIETY, IT OFFERS CONDITIONS GENERALLY SO UNFAVORABLE TO PROGRESS THAT, WITH SOME REMARKABLE EXCEPTIONS, ITS NATIVE INHABITANTS ARE STILL IN THE SAVAGE STATE.

What conditions have we already learned are in general most favorable to the progress of any people in civilization?

1. Security from attack by enemies.
2. Sufficient but not too much water.
3. A healthful climate.
4. The necessity of working to supply their wants.
5. Wild animals capable of domestication.

In what parts of the ancient world already studied did people have surroundings favorable to their progress?

1. The rich agricultural regions of Mesopotamia, Turkestan, China, and India.

2. The Mediterranean border region favored the early development of both agriculture and trade.

Are the conditions favorable to progress in modern times the same as those of ancient times?

1. In ancient times men had not gained the control over Nature that they have today.

2 Such countries as France, England and the United States have developed a high culture more because of the energy of their people than of their surroundings.

3. Opportunities for mining, manufacturing and trade have a more important influence upon progress now than in ancient times.

Upon what is success in agriculture based?

1. The nature of the surface and soil are important.

2. The temperature, amount of sunshine and water must be suitable.

What have we previously discovered as to the influence of the tropics upon people?

1. Great heat is not unhealthful if the climate is dry.

2. Highlands in the tropics possess a very favorable climate.

3. Hot moist tropical lowlands are favorable neither to the white race nor to the dark skinned natives.

Where should we expect that the development of people from a savage to a civilized life would be delayed or not take place at all?

1. Where the struggle with cold is too great as in the Arctic regions.

2. Where Nature supplies everything without exertion on the part of inhabitants as in the tropical islands.

3. In desert regions where there is a little water but not enough for the inhabitants to live comfortably as in Arabia and Mongolia.

Where should we expect to find no permanent inhabitants?

1. In the Arctic region beyond the limit of food supplies.

2. In deserts where the rainfall affords forage for animals only a part of the year.

3. Upon very high mountains and plateaus.

What have we farther learned as to the advantages of those sub-tropical or temperate regions where there is no rain at all or the summers are rainless, provided there is water for irrigation?

1. Irrigation is much more certain to produce crops than chance rains and thus encourages exertion.

2. A river flowing through a desert, provided it supplies water during the growing season affords support for a dense agricultural population.

3. Large springs form oasis which are among the most productive and luxuriant spots in the world.

What have we discovered has been the influence of different features of the earth's surface upon communication?

1. A broken coast line favors trade and travel.

2. Navigable rivers and lakes make communication easy between different parts of a continent as well as between the coast and the interior.

3. Marshes and jungles hinder communication.

4. Lofty mountain ranges form serious barriers

5. Waterless deserts are almost impassable.

In conclusion we should call to mind the effect upon different peoples of easy or difficult communication.

1. Easy communication leads to trade especially if the countries concerned produce different things.

2. Trade leads to the exchange of ideas and to the progress of peoples.

3. Regions difficult of access continue to be inhabited by people in a backward condition if their surroundings are unfavorable to progress.

4. Where life conditions are very favorable people will make progress even though completely cut off from intercourse with others.

PROBLEMS

HOW IS IT THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE GREATER PART OF AFRICA REMAIN IN SUCH A BACKWARD AND SAVAGE CONDITION THAT THEIR LAND IS KNOWN AS "THE DARK CONTINENT" AND HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN FULLY EXPLORED, NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT IN THE NORTHERN PART THERE EXISTS THE REMAINS OF THE OLDEST KNOWN CIVILIZATION?

What features of Africa as shown upon a good physical map appear unfavorable to the progress of its inhabitants?

1. The greater part lies in the tropics.

2. The surface appears to be a plateau possessing along much of its border a higher mountain rim.

3. The shore line is remarkably regular with few bays.

4. The coast lowlands appear to be narrow.

5. The northern part lies in the trade wind belt, the winds coming from desert Arabia.

6. The trade winds of the southern part blow off the Indian Ocean but are partly cut off from the interior by the mountainous rim of the plateau.

7. The rivers flow rapidly in descending from the plateau to the coast.

What features of Africa appear favorable to the progress of its inhabitants?

1. Much of the plateau is high so that the heat cannot be as great as we should ordinarily expect in the tropics.

2. A part of the Mediterranean border has the same climate as the peninsulas of Southern Europe.

3. The extreme southern part has a Mediterranean climate

4. The northern part is easily reached from Europe and Asia.

5. A great river affords a highway from the Mediterranean to the heart of the continent.

Why is it that within the tropical belt of Africa there is found the largest desert as well as the largest tropical forest in the world?

A. The Sahara.

1. The Atlas Mountains cut off the westerly storms so that they carry no rain to the region known as the Sahara.

2. The trade winds that blow across the Sahara are dry bringing no rain.

3. The monsoon winds from the Gulf of Guinea blow across the Sahara but bring only a little rain because they pass from a cool ocean to a hot land.

B. The Tropical Forest.

1. The belt of tropical calms and rains crosses the heart of the continent.

2. Near the equator rains fall during every season of the year.

3. Toward the borders of the tropical belt there are two rainy and two dry seasons.

Why is it that in Africa the climatic belts of the northern half are repeated in a reverse order in the southern half?

1. Africa is divided almost equally by the equatorial belt with its tropical forest.

2. The Sudan grass lands north of the forest are repeated in the South African Belt.

3. The Sahara Desert is repeated in the south by the Kalahara Desert.

4. The Mediterranean belt of the Atlas Mountains is found in the extreme southern end of Cape Colony.

Why is the yearly variation in temperature over the most of Africa small?

1. The greater part of Africa lies in the tropics where it is always warm.

2. The extreme north and south of Africa reach into the temperate zone where the yearly range in temperature is considerable.

Why is it that although the extreme ends of Africa extend into a climatic belt favorable to progress that remains of ancient civilizations are found only in the north?

1. The northern part is easily reached from Asia and Europe by both water and land.

2. South Africa was once practically inaccessible by land.

3. No sailors got as far as Cape of Good Hope until Vasca de Gama in 1498.

What remarkable feature of Africa has had little influence upon the natives but has been of much aid to recent explorations?

1. The Eastern Rift Valley with its lakes—A valley stretching from Palestine through the Red Sea southward nearly to Lake Nyassa.

2. The Western Rift Valley containing lakes Nyassa, Tanganyika and others.

Why should we expect to find the Congo Basin and adjoining coast lowlands inhabited by the lowest and most degraded of the native negro population?

1. The coast lowlands are low, marshy and very unhealthful.

2. The dense forests and fevers of the Congo Basin are unfavorable to human beings.

What else besides climate has aided in keeping the natives of Central Africa in ignorance and superstition?

1. The difficulty of crossing the Sahara Desert before the introduction of the camel by the Arabs.

2. The lack of any communication by sea.

By what routes did light first penetrate Central Africa?

1. The valley of the Nile.

2. The route across the Red Sea to Abyssinia used by the Arab traders.

What are the reasons that it has been difficult even for Arab traders to penetrate the heart of Africa?

1. The coast has few good harbors.

2. The coast lowlands are marshy, hot and unhealthful.

3. The rivers are broken by many rapids and waterfalls.

4. During the dry season water is scarce upon the grass lands or steppes: during the wet season the rivers overflow the adjoining lowlands.

5. Pack animals are seldom used because of diseases and poisonous insects.

6. Goods are usually carried upon the backs of the natives.

What better means of transport are now being introduced?

1. Railroads are being built from the coast into the interior.

2. Steamers have been placed upon the lakes and rivers and railroads built around some of the waterfalls.

3. A continuous boat and railroad route has now been opened from the mouth of the Congo River across the heart of Africa to the eastern coast.

4. The Cape to Cairo Railroad is in process of building.

What can be said as to the importance of political boundaries before the coming of Europeans?

1. The most civilized countries—those bordering upon the Mediterranean have indefinite boundaries especially on the side toward the Sahara.

2. The different groups of the black races occupied areas without definite boundaries, each claiming what it was able to hold in war.

What first directed the attention of modern Europe to Africa?

1. South Africa, before the digging of the Suez Canal, was a half-way station on the route to India. The Dutch established a colony there, which was later taken over by the English.

2. The North African States, inhabited by the descendants of ancient empires, being poorly governed and in constant turmoil, European nations established protectorates over them.

3. The Portuguese sought slaves for their colonies.

Why is it that the natives of Africa, with the exception of the Abyssinians, have not preserved their independence as have most of the natives of Asia, but have passed under the rule of foreign nations?

1. The natives range from the lowest savages in the tropical parts to the civilized races along the Mediterranean. They are not sufficiently organized to offer serious resistance.

2. The European nations sought markets for their manufactured products among these peoples.

3. Each of the European nations wished to control as much as possible of the natural resources of undeveloped Africa.

4. Some nations sought lands for colonizing their surplus population and thereby adding to their power.

What is the present result of the efforts of Europeans to partition Africa?

1. The French have acquired the largest area. It embraces Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar, the Western Sahara and Sudan, reaching in places to the Gulf of Guinea.

2. The English control the next largest area. It includes Egypt, a part of East Africa. The Union of South Africa which is expanding far into the interior.

3. The Belgians have a protectorate over greater part of the Congo Basin.

4. The Portuguese obtained Mozambique—a region lying opposite the island of Madagascar.

5. The former German possessions of East Africa, Southwest Africa, Kamerun and Togo Land will remain under control of the League of Nations.

What can we say as to the boundary lines since the partitioning of Africa among the European nations?

What should we expect would be the chief industries in a continent inhabited until recently by a people in a backward condition?

1. The Hottentots and Bushmen in Southwest Africa depend entirely upon hunting for their living.

2. The natives of the Congo Forest and the steppe lands live partly by hunting and partly by cultivating the soil in a rude manner.

3. The mixed races of the dry steppes and desert borders make their living partly from their herds and partly from the soil.

4. Those living in the Nile Valley and in the oases make their living entirely by agriculture.

5. The inhabitants of the Atlas region depend upon both agriculture and upon the products of their herds.

Are we right in thinking of Africa before the entrance of Europeans as a continent inhabited entirely by people of the black race?

1. Different Semitic peoples, including Jews and Arabs, form a large part of the population of North Africa and Abyssinia.

2. The Hamites (the original or native white race of Africa) include Berbers of the Atlas region, Tuaregs of the Sahara, Fellahin of Egypt, Somalis, etc.

3 The Sudan region is known as "The Land of the Blacks."

4. Central and much of South Africa is inhabited by the Bantu, a negro race lighter colored than that of the Sudan.

5. The Bushmen and Hottentots are found in Southwest Africa.

Because of the condition of the continent early African trade was confined to a very few commodities.

1. The Arabs were the chief traders, penetrating the heart of the continent from across the Sahara Desert and the Red Sea, and seeking slaves and ivory.

2. The Spanish and Portuguese sent expeditions into the interior from the coasts seeking particularly slaves for their plantations in the New World.

How can we account for the fact that the part of the continent which contains the most backward peoples contains the largest variety of great animals?

1. The Sudan grass lands afford good pasturage and are inhabited by the elephant, giraffe, buffalo, zebra, rhinoceros, antelope, etc.

2. Because of the abundance of food afforded by the herbivorous animals there are many great carnivores such as the lion, leopard, panther, hyena, etc.

3. The marshes and sluggish streams afford a home for the hippopotamus and crocodile.

4. The dense forests afford shelter for the great apes—chimpanzee, gorilla and babboon.

AFRICA ACCORDING TO ITS NATURAL REGIONS

Why is it best, taking up Africa now in detail, to study it by natural regions rather than by countries?

1. The boundaries of the different countries and possessions are in many cases still indefinite.

2. The study of Africa by *natural regions* is the easiest way in which to get an understanding of the conditions which govern the character and distribution of the different peoples as well as the animals and plants.

THE ATLAS OR MEDITERRANEAN REGION

THE NORTHERN MOUNTAIN BORDER RISING LIKE AN ISLAND BETWEEN THE PARCHED SAHARA AND THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN WHICH FROM ITS CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS SEEMS TO BELONG TO SOUTHERN EUROPE RATHER THAN TO AFRICA:—A REGION WHICH SO COMPLETELY LOST ITS ANCIENT CIVILIZATION THAT IT BECAME FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS A NEST OF PIRATES BUT IS NOW, UNDER THE CONTROL OF FRANCE, GAINING A NEW CIVILIZATION.

What is the position of the Atlas Mountain region?

With what mountains of Europe do the Atlas Mountains appear to be connected?

How can we account for the fact that while all the rest of North Africa is naturally a desert the Atlas region is well watered?

1. The Atlas region is far enough north so that it is reached by the same winter rains as the peninsulas of Southern Europe.

2. The Atlas Mountains are high, reaching from 6000 feet in the east to 15,000 in the Great Atlas of Morocco.

How do the position and nature of the Atlas Mountains affect the people who live in them and to the south of them?

1. The mountains extend parallel to the coast interfering with travel toward the interior.

2. The mountains cut off the rains making the Sahara more desert than it would otherwise be.

3. The Northern Atlas rises close to the shore of the Mediterranean making the rainy slope narrow.

4. Between the Coast Atlas and the Great Atlas there are broad valleys with shallow lakes and moderate rainfall.

What products can we expect of this Mediterranean region?

1. The valleys and lower slopes produce great quantities of semi-tropic fruits and all the common vegetables.

2. The interior plain-like valleys contain great fields of wheat, barley and millet.

3. The drier steppes and mountain slopes are noted for their sheep and goats.

How can we account for the fact that the people of this region are a mixture of many races?

1. The original people were the Berbers who still live in picturesque villages upon the mountain slopes.

2. The ancient Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans made settlements upon the coast

3. The Arabs conquered the region in the 7th century.

4. The Moors and many of the Jews expelled from Spain settled in the Atlas region.

5 The Turks conquered the region in the 15th century.

6. The caravan trade with the heart of Africa to the south of the Sahara brought many negroes.

Why are the countries of the North African Coast known as "The Barbary States?"

Are all of the Barbary States included in the Atlas region?

1. Morocco, Algeria and Tunis lie in the Atlas region.

2. Tripoli and Barka lie to the eastward where the Sahara Desert reaches the coast.

What do we mean by the "Moors" and what had they to do with the Barbary pirates?

1. The Moors are a mixture of Berber and Arab. They form a fine appearing race but have been spoiled by city life.

2. Some of the Moors expelled from Spain became pirates and carried on their work for several hundred years until an American fleet subdued them.

Why are Morocco and Tripoli at present so far behind Algeria and Tunis?

1. Tripoli, recently taken from Turkey by Italy, is largely a desert.

2. Morocco although naturally rich has until its recent acquisition by France been almost without a government.

What can we say of the methods of agriculture and the productions of the Atlas region compared with those of Southern Europe?

1. The productions of the two regions are almost the same.

2. Irrigation is necessary in both regions.

3. The high mountains possess similar forests of cork oak, oak, cedar, pine, etc.

Why is Algeria called "The Winter Garden of France?"

1. The coast region forms a delightful winter resort much like Southern California.

2. Large quantities of winter fruits and vegetables are shipped to France.

What can we say as to the outlook for the future prosperity of the Atlas region under the control of France?

THE MEDITERRANEAN OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF CAPE COLONY:—A SMALL REGION HAVING ALL THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRUE MEDITERRANEAN BUT SITUATED AT THE EXTREME OPPOSITE END OF THE CONTINENT.

How does the latitude of the extreme southern point of Africa compare with that of the Atlas region?

Why is the South African Mediterranean of little extent?

1. South Africa ends in a point while North Africa is broad.

2. The mountain scarpment of the South African Highland rises close to the coast.

What early made South Africa, though far removed from civilized settlements, become of great importance?

What three different peoples have had control of Cape Town?

What are the commercial disadvantages of this region as a source of semi-tropic fruits?

1. The distance to European markets is great.

2. Natal, lying to the east of Cape Colony, has a moist warm climate and can supply semi-tropic fruits for the inhabitants of the interior tableland easier than can the Mediterranean border of which we are speaking.

TOPICS FOR ORAL RECITATION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

How the situation of the Atlas region favored the development of its ancient civilization.

The climate of the Atlas region compared with that of Southern Europe.

The disadvantages of Tripoli as compared with Tunis.

The advantages of Algiers as a winter resort.

Why ancient Carthage became so important a city.

Modern Tunis.

The Barbary pirates.

The Berbers.

The city of Fez in Morocco.

The market advantages of the North African Coast.

The story of the Moors.

How the North African Coast resembles California.

The advantages of French control of the Barbary States.

The story of Cape Colony.

THE SAHARA DESERT

THE SAHARA: —THE GREATEST AND MOST FORBIDDING OF THE WORLD'S DESERTS WHOSE SCORCHING SUN AND LIMITLESS EXPANSE OF SAND AND ROCK HAVE AIDED

IN MAKING AFRICA "THE DARK CONTINENT":—A REGION WHICH IN SPITE OF ITS DREADED CHARACTER CONTAINS OASES OF WONDERFUL RICHNESS AS WELL AS THE FAMED NILE VALLEY TO WHICH CIVILIZATION OWES ITS BEGINNING.

THE SAHARA REGION AS A WHOLE

In how far can we consider the Sahara responsible for the backward character of the negroes of Central Africa?

1. If Central Africa had been easily reached by land the more civilized peoples would long ago have penetrated the region.

2. It was not until after the discovery of America that navigators sailed along the coasts of Central Africa.

3. The Sahara stretches entirely across North Africa being 800 to 1400 miles wide.

4. The Sahara barrier is more difficult to cross than mountains or seas.

Is the whole of the desert commonly known as the "Sahara?"

1. The portion lying west of the lower Nile Valley is known as the Libyan Desert.

2. The part between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea is known as the Nubian Desert.

Does the desert region we are studying stop at the Red Sea?

Are we right in thinking of the whole Sahara as a level expanse of sand and rock without water or vegetation?

1. The Central Sahara possesses mountains which rise to an elevation of 8000 feet and receive sufficient rain to support scanty vegetation.

2. Enough rain falls in the western part to keep alive such plants as the gum acacia.

3. The Libyan Desert is covered with drifting sand dunes.

4. The Nile Valley forms a ribbon of green from north to south across the desert.

5. Springs give rise to oases some of which are miles in extent.

How can we account for springs in a region where there is so little rain?

1. The rains that fall upon the mountains sink in the sands and some of the water comes to the surface upon the lower slopes as springs.

2. Artesian wells afford water in some of the lower basins of the desert.

What is the appearance of an oasis?

1. An oasis differs only from the desert around it in having water.

2. Seen from a distance an oasis appears as a dense forest of date palms.

How is it possible to carry on travel across the Sahara Desert?

1. The camel makes possible desert trade and travel.

2. In parts of the desert the oases are near enough together to enable the camel, and even horses to make the journey between them.

How can the inhabitants dispose of the products of so many date palms?

1. Dates form the chief food. Without the date palms the oases would scarcely be habitable.

2. Large quantities are exported, the Sahara date being sweeter than the Arabian. The Sahara date is grown commercially in Southern California.

What other food than dates have the people of the desert?

1. Millet, wheat, beans, fruits and small vegetables are also grown.

2. Camels' milk and curds form much of the food of the nomadic peoples.

Why have the routes of trade and travel across the Sahara been chiefly from north to south?

1. The market for the products of the Sudan and the oases is found along the Mediterranean.

2. The Mediterranean countries are the source of the various goods sought by the natives.

What are the chief caravan routes across the Sahara?

1. The Nile Valley offers a route to East Central Africa.

2. Routes lead from Lake Chad and Timbuktu to Tunis and Tripoli.

3. From Timbuktu routes lead to Algiers and Morocco.

What is the nature of the caravan and the length of time required for the journey?

What products has uncivilized Central Africa to export?

1. Large numbers of black slaves were once wanted in the Turkish Empire and America.

2. Gums, ebony, ivory, coconut and leather are produced.

What effect is the coming of Europeans having upon the caravan trade across the Sahara?

1. The northern end of the Cape to Cairo railroad has been built as far south as Khartum in the Sudan.

2. Many exports from the Upper Niger Valley now go by railroad to ports upon the Gulf of Guinea instead of crossing the Sahara by caravan.

3. The French are building a railroad from Algiers across the desert to Timbuktu.

Is it likely the Sahara Desert will ever become more useful to men?

1. About one part in forty of the surface is now cultivated. Artesian wells may enlarge this somewhat.

2 Many of the oases as well as the Nile Valley have a delightful winter climate and are resorted to by those wishing to escape the cold northern winters.

TOPICS FOR ORAL RECITATION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

A Sahara oasis.

The Tuareg people of the Central Sahara.

A caravan journey from Timbuktu to Tripoli.

A sand storm in the Sahara.

A village in an oasis.

The date palms and their fruit.

The food of the desert people.

The Libyan Desert.

The Nubian Desert.

The different caravan routes across the Sahara.

Why the Sahara though very hot is more healthful than the Congo Forest.

The causes for the existence of the Sahara Desert.

The ways in which the Sahara can be made useful to men.

EGYPT:—THE GIFT OF THE NILE AND THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION:—A NARROW RIBBON OF LAND WINDING NORTHWARD ACROSS THE SAHARA, SO RICH, SO WELL WATERED AND SO PROTECTED BY THE DESERT THAT ITS FORTUNATE INHABITANTS CAME TO OCCUPY THE FOREMOST PLACE AMONG THE ANCIENTS AND LEFT WONDERFUL MONUMENTS OF THEIR CIVILIZATION MANY OF WHICH REMAIN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

What do we mean by the term "Egypt?"

1. The country of Egypt includes a large area in northeast Africa but its boundaries are rather uncertain in places.

2. The Land of Egypt includes the Nile delta and the lower 700 miles of its valley.

Why is Egypt called the "Gift of the Nile?"

1. The Valley of the Nile lies between the Libyan and Nubian Deserts.

2. If it were not for the Nile there would be one continuous desert.

3. The Nile moistens and fertilized the soil of its valley during each yearly overflow.

What do we mean by Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt?

1. Lower Egypt is the name given to the delta which spreads out below the city of Cairo.

2. Upper Egypt is the name given to the Nile Valley as far as Assuan, the location of the first cataract.

Does the first cataract mark the limits of usefulness of the Nile?

1. Above Upper Egypt the Nile valley is usually narrow and supports few people.

2. As a waterway the Nile is valuable through the Sudan and nearly to its source although there are a number of "cataracts."

Why is it that Lower Egypt contains the greater population?

1. Below Cairo the Nile branches, spreading out over a great area shaped like the Greek letter **delta,** hence the name.

2. The delta lands are low, easily flooded and of so great an extent that they naturally form the more important part of Egypt.

In what other respect beside that of irrigating and enriching the soil is the Nile of great importance to the inhabitants of the valley?

1. The Nile offers an unbroken highway the whole length of Egypt.

2. The north winds of the winter season blow the laden boats up the river while it is easy to float down with the current.

In what respect was it a disadvantage to the ancient Egyptians that the Nile afforded so good a highway?

1. The valley opened a passage for the uncivilized peoples of the south to attack them.

2. The Nile opening to the Mediterranean exposed the country to attack from the sea.

3. The delta could be reached from Asia by crossing the Desert of Sinai.

How is it that the Nile made possible the wonderful development of ancient Egypt?

1. The main river rises far to the southward in the region of tropical rains.

2. The branch known as the Blue Nile rises in the Abyssinian Highlands where heavy rains of the southeast monsoon fall from July to September.

3. The lower Nile river begins to rise in June, reaching its highest in November.

4. The muddy flood waters spread over the valley and delta depositing rich silt which fertilizes the soil.

5. The waters subsiding in early winter the crops are put in and grow rapidly with the returning heat of spring.

How is it that the Nile floods are more favorable to agriculture than those of other rivers that flow through deserts?

1. The floods of such rivers as the Tigris-Euphrates and Colorado are due to melting snows and come late for spring planting unless the water is held back in reservoirs.

2. The Nile floods come much earlier and at just the right time to enable the farmers to prepare the lands for the spring crops.

3. The Nile usually floods its valley and delta without assistance from the farmers.

What disadvantages did the ancient Egyptian farmers labor under?

1. Sometimes the Nile floods did not rise high enough to overflow the valley and then famine resulted.

2. Only one crop could be raised each year.

How has the English control of Egypt made farming more profitable and crops certain?

1. Reservoirs have been built to hold the surplus water in reserve for dry years.

2. Three crops can now be raised each year with the aid of artificial irrigation.

What other regions have we studied that compare with the Nile Valley as regards security, fertility and their ancient civilizations?

1. The valley of the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers known as Mesopotamia.

2. The plains of China forming the delta of the Hwang Ho River.

3. The river oases in the deserts of Turkestan.

4. The plains of India.

How did their isolation in the desert aid the ancient Egyptians?

1. They lived almost free from danger of attack by enemies.

2. Their freedom from outside disturbances gave opportunity for the development of industries and civilization.

What should we expect as regards the products of the fertile land of Egypt?

1. Wheat once made Egypt the grainery of the surrounding nations. Wheat is still raised together with large quantities of barley, millet and beans.

2. Cotton, sugar-cane, rice and tobacco have been introduced in recent years.

3. Dates, oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, melons and vegetables are raised in large quantities.

How did Egypt finally lose its ancient culture but not its productiveness as did Mesopotamia?

1 Warlike nations arose capable of crossing the barriers and overrunning the country. Among these were the Assyrians, Greeks, Romans and Mohammedans.

2. Fortunately the Nile irrigated its valley without help so that the Egyptian farmers continued to sow and reap although their nation was destroyed.

What causes have determined the position of the chief cities?

1. Alexandria, an ancient city, is the port of entry upon the delta.

2. Cairo the chief city is on the Nile and forms the gateway to Upper Egypt.

3. Port Said owes its importance to the Suez Canal.

Why may we look forward to a great future for the rich land of Egypt?

1. The soil of Egypt is still as fertile as it was thousands of years ago.

2. Modern Egypt has the additional advantage of complete protection and a more certain and abundant water supply.

3. Modern methods of agriculture will farther aid the productiveness of the soil.

TOPICS FOR ORAL RECITATION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

Why the earliest civilization of which we have any record grew up in Egypt.

The monuments left by the ancient Egyptians.

How many of the ancient buildings came to be buried for thousands of years.

The river Nile and its floods.

Comparison of the Nile with the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers.

The causes of famines in Egypt.

The pyramids.

The advantages of reservoirs to the Egyptian farmers.

The present Egyptians and their religions.

Comparison of the Nile Delta with other great deltas.

The river Nile as a highway.

The Nile Valley as a highway.

The story of the city of Alexandria.

The sights of the city of Cairo.

The benefits to Egypt of the present English control.

THE SUDAN

THE LAND OF THE BLACKS:—THAT BROAD BELT OF COUNTRY STRETCHING ACROSS AFRICA IN AN EAST AND WEST DIRECTION BETWEEN THE SAHARA DESERT AND THE CONGO FOREST:—A LAND INHABITED BY THE DARKEST OF THE NEGRO RACES AND POSSESSING, BECAUSE OF ITS MODERATE RAINFALL, EXTENSIVE GRASS LANDS OR STEPPES UPON WHICH LIVE A WONDERFUL VARIETY OF GREAT ANIMALS.

What do we understand by the Sudan region of Africa?

1. A rolling tableland in the edge of the tropics with seasonal rains, that is, a dry and a wet season.

2. The northern part of the Sudan is a true steppe which blends into the Sahara Desert.

3. The central part is covered with rank grasses and other forage and dotted with groups of trees.

4. With increasing rain toward the south the Sudan grass lands shade into the Congo Forest.

5. During the wet season the Sudan is almost flooded, during the dry season it is parched and barren.

Does the region ordinarily known as the Sudan contain all of Africa having the same climate?

1. The South African Tableland is a similar region similarly situated south of the equator.

2. The Lake Tableland of East Africa is similar to the Sudan. It lies across the equator and connects the other two tablelands.

Should we not expect a region such as the Sudan filled with life to be well watered?

1. The Nile flows across the eastern end of the Sudan.

2. Lake Chad occupies a basin without outlet in the heart of the Sudan.

3. The Senegal River flows westerly and the Niger, one of the great rivers of Africa, flows easterly and southerly into the Gulf of Guinea.

4. Somali Land the "Horn of Africa" lying upon the east coast has in general a steppe-like character.

Is there anything about the position of Somali Land which explains the fact that its inhabitants are not negroes?

How can we explain the fact that the negroes of the

Sudan who are in most ways so backward in their development keep herds and engage in agriculture instead of depending upon hunting?

1. The influence of the Arab traders has penetrated nearly all parts of Africa.

2. The negroes of the Northern Sudan are mixed with the Hamite race of the oases.

3. The presence of many kinds of wild animals has led to the domestication of some of them.

4. Other domestic animals have been introduced from North Africa.

5. In much of the Sudan the climate is favorable to gardening and fruit growing.

What are the native foods of the Negroes? (Yams, bananas, melons, legumes, meat.)

How can we account for the great variety of wild animals in the Sudan?

1. The grass-lands between the Sahara and the Congo Forest afford rich forage for herbivorous animals.

2. The food supplied by the herbivorous animals led to the great development of the carnivorous animals that feed upon them.

In what way are conditions of life changing in the Sudan?

1. The Sudan has been divided into different states each controlled by one of the European nations.

2. Railways are being built and rivers made navigable so that many of the ancient caravan routes are falling into disuse.

What is the Sudan capable of supplying the outside world?

1. The Sudan is one of the richest undeveloped regions of the world.

2. The exports of the past have been ivory, gums,

indigo, Morocco leather and some rubber. Palm oil is now the leading article exported.

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The negroes of the Sudan.

The great animals of the grass-lands.

The giant apes.

Why there is such a mixture of races in the Northern Sudan.

The occupations of the Sudan Negroes.

Lake Chad.

Why the climate of the Sudan varies so greatly between the north and the south.

The different products of the Sudan.

The countries of the Sudan.

The Mohammedan influence upon the people of the Sudan.

Why the Sudan is called the "Land of the Blacks."

The city of Timbuktu.

The animals of the rivers.

The different seasons of the Sudan.

Why the Sudan must some time become an important region.

THE LAKE TABLELAND OF EAST AFRICA

THE NATURAL HIGHWAY BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AFRICA REMARKABLE FOR CONTAINING THE LARGEST LAKES AND THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS OF THE CONTINENT: A REGION SIMILAR TO THE SUDAN IN ITS PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE BUT CONTAINING QUITE DIFFERENT RACES OF MEN.

What is the position and extent of the Lake Tableland?

What characters has the Tableland which enables us to speak of it as a natural highway?

1. The rainfall is light in most parts so that grassy steppes take the place of the dense forests usually found in the tropics.

2. The tableland contains a series of valleys and large lakes extending in a north and south direction, the largest lake being the source of the Nile.

How can we explain the presence of the unusual number of lakes in this part of Africa?

1. Two great rifts along which the earth has sunken traverse the tableland from north to south.

2. Waters have gathered in the more deeply sunken portions of the rifts forming lakes.

How can we account for the lofty mountain peaks rising above the tableland?

1. Many volcanoes, some of them active, are found near and are due to the rifts or fractures in the earth.

2. The extinct volcano of Kenia rises 17,000 feet:—Kilimanjaro 19,500 feet. Many smaller volcanoes are found to the eastward of the eastern rift.

Why is the northern part, known as the Abyssinian Highlands, sometimes called "The African Switzerland?"

1. The Abyssinian Highlands or Plateau rises abruptly above the level of the Sudan region to a height of 7000 to 8000 feet.

2. From the top of the rolling plateau rise mountain peaks to 12,000 and 15,000 feet.

3. The plateau is the source of the Blue Nile and other rivers that have cut deep gorges down its slopes.

Why is the rainfall so much less upon the Lake Table-

land than upon the tropical lowlands bordering it upon both the east and west?

1. Tropical rains are the result of currents of air rising above the heated earth.

2. The tableland is so much cooler than either the Congo Basin or the coast lowlands to the east that the upward air currents are not as strong and the rainfall is less.

How does Africa compare with South America as regard wet tropical lowlands and dry highlands?

How has the rainfall affected the distribution of the vegetation upon the Lake Tableland?

1. The drier parts form grassy steppes.

2. Regions with more rain are covered with thorny bushes.

3. In the lower rift valleys about the lakes the rain is still heavier and there are dense tropical forests.

What important influence does Lake Victoria have upon the flow of the Nile?

What interesting zones of climate and vegetation do we find upon the slopes of all these tropical highlands?

1. Tropical forests extend up to 5000 feet.

2. The sub-tropical belt reaches from 5000 feet to 9000 feet. What must be the products?

3. The cool lands above 9000 feet are adapted to grazing and raising cereals.

4. About the bases of Kenia and Kilimanjaro there is a belt better watered than the grassy steppes and well adapted to agriculture.

In what respects are the natives of the Lake Tableland different from those of the Sudan?

1. The Abyssinian Highland is inhabited by a semi-Christian white race belonging to the same group (Hamite) as the Berbers.

2. The Negros of the central and southern part of the tableland belong to the Bantu race which was originally spread over the most of South Africa.

Upon what do the people of the tableland depend for a living?

1. The Abyssinians are farmers and herdsmen.

2. The more advanced of the Negroes possess herds and carry on farming where there is sufficient rain.

3. Where the rainfall is light the Negroes depend chiefly upon their herds and upon hunting.

What is the nature of the farming carried on by the Negroes?

1. The land cultivated by the Negroes is prepared by hand and is confined to small patches of land near their villages.

2. The products of the gardens are chiefly melons, squashes, yams and millet.

Should not the products of the Lake Tableland be very similar to those of the Sudan?

1. Slaves once formed the chief commodity exported, the caravan routes reaching the coast at Zanzibar.

2. The products exported from the interior are gums, ivory, hides and rubber, palm oil, copra and cloves from the lower coastal slopes.

What are the difficulties connected with carrying on trade upon the Lake Tableland?

1. Except for the lakes and the Nile the waterways are not adapted to navigation.

2. The rinderpest and the tsetse fly make the use of animals almost impossible.

3. Goods are usually transported on the backs of Negroes.

TOPICS FOR ORAL RECITATION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The climate of the Lake Tableland.
The Great Lakes.
The Rift valleys.
How the animals compare with those of the Sudan.
The people of Abyssinia.
The character of the Abyssinian Highlands.
The people of Somaliland.
The volcanoes of Kenia and Kilimanjaro.
The difficulties of travel.
The slave trade.
A negro village.
How German East Africa once blocked the Cape to Cairo Railway.
Why the Lake Highland offers the best route for the Cape to Cairo Railway.
The City of Zanzibar.
The wild animals of the Lake Tableland.

THE CONGO FOREST

THE CONGO FOREST:—THAT TROPICAL REGION IN THE HEART OF AFRICA PEOPLED ENTIRELY BY NEGROES:—THE LAST PORTION OF THE DARK CONTINENT TO BE EXPLORED BECAUSE OF THE DENSITY OF THE FOREST, THE UNHEALTHFULNESS OF THE CLIMATE AND THE DIFFICULTY OF TRAVEL.

What region do we mean when we speak of the "Congo Forest?"

1. The basin of the Congo River.

2. The Upper and Lower Guinea Coasts.

With what other tropical forests can we compare the Congo Forest?

1. The forest of the Amazon basin.

2. The forests of the Malay Archipelago.

To what is due the vast extent of the Congo Forests?

1. The fact that the tropical belt passes through the heart of the continent.

2. The extent of the lowlands along the Upper Guinea coast and the low plateau-like basin of the Congo River.

3. Tropical rains resulting from the ascending currents of hot moist air.

What would be the nature of the climate of the Congo Basin if its rainfall were dependent upon moisture brought by the Ocean winds?

1. Mountainous highlands border the coast to both eastward and westward.

2. The mountains upon the west coast rise in the Kamerun district to a height of 13,000 feet.

Why are the waterways of the Congo Forest so much less used by the natives than are those of the Amazon Forest?

1. The Amazon Basin is low and the rivers flow slowly with few rapids and falls.

2. The Congo Basin is a low plateau and its streams are frequently broken by rapids.

How is it that the Congo though having such a volume of water that it colors the sea for a distance of 40 miles from the land was discovered by land explorers?

1. The river as it approaches the sea divides into innumerable channels.

2. 260 miles of rapids, impassable for boats, mark the

descent of the river from the plateau-like basin to the coastal plain.

3. Livingston discovered the headwaters of the river. Stanley later found the river and followed it to the ocean.

To what group of negroes do the natives of the Congo Forest belong and why are they less civilized than those of the Sudan?

1. The Negroes of the Forest belong to the great Bantu race.

2 The conditions of the dense forest are unfavorable.

3. The Negroes of the Sudan live in a more healthful open region and have benefited from contact with the peoples of North Africa

Upon what do the Negroes of the forest depend for food?

1. The Negroes are farmers by nature raising yams, plantains, pawpaws and pineapples.

2. No herds are kept except upon the borders of the surrounding grass lands where there is forage.

What are the great animals that inhabit the more open forest and grass lands? (Elephant, leopard, buffalo, wild cattle, zebra, antelope, hippopotamus.)

For what other animals is the Congo Region remarkably interesting?

There is an innumerable number of monkeys belonging to almost every known variety.

Why are the cannibal tribes and Pigmies of Africa confined to the forests? (There is a lack of animal food in the forest.)

Why is the Congo Region likely to become of very great importance?

1 Rubber trees exist in the forest in numbers greater than in any other region.

2. There is an inexhaustible supply of ebony, teak, and

mahogany. Oil palms, wild coffee and cotton grow in the more open parts.

3. Valuable deposits of iron, copper and other minerals are known to exist.

How is the Congo Forest governed? Is it under the control of the natives, or, like other parts of Africa ruled by Europeans?

1. The Congo Free State, the boundaries of which coincide with the Congo Basin is a protectorate of Belgium.

2. The most of the smaller states along the Guinea coast are controlled by European Nations.

What is needed in order that the natives may be raised out of their ignorant and degraded condition?

1. Kind, honest treatment and education along industrial lines.

2. Improvement in their moral and physical condition.

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION AND WRITTEN REPORT

Comparison of the Congo Forest with the Amazon Forest.

Comparison of the Congo Basin with the Amazon Basin.

Comparison of the inhabitants of the Congo Forest with those of the Amazon.

The explorations of Stanley and Livingston.

Difficulties of travel in the Congo Forest.

The mouth of the Congo River.

How means of travel in the Congo have been improved.

The resources of the Congo Forest.

The countries of the Guinea Coast.

The origin of the country of Liberia.

The Pigmies.

The monkeys of the forest.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TABLELAND

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TABLELAND:—A REGION EMBRACING NEARLY THE WHOLE OF THE CONTINENT LYING SOUTH OF THE CONGO FOREST AND THE LAKE TABLELAND, A PART BEING KNOWN AS THE KALAHARI DESERT AND A PART AS THE VELD:—A REGION MORE ADVANCED THAN THE MOST OF AFRICA BECAUSE OF ITS TEMPERATE CLIMATE AND GREAT MINERAL WEALTH.

What small part of South Africa already studied is not included in the tableland?

To what regions north of the equator do parts of the tableland correspond?

1. The Kalahari desert corresponds to the Sahara.

2. The Veld corresponds to the Sudan in vegetation and animal life.

How is it that the tableland as a whole is not dry and barren like the Sahara?

1. The Sahara lies in the trade wind belt but the winds blow off the land.

2. The South African Tableland lies in the trade wind belt, the winds blowing off the Indian Ocean.

Why if the winds blow off the ocean is much of the tableland very dry?

1. The highest part (Dasuto Highlands reaching 11,000 feet) lies along the eastern margin preventing much of the moisture from reaching the interior veld.

2. The moisture decreases toward the west until the Kalahari Desert is reached.

How does the nature of the tableland make traveling easier than in most other parts of Africa?

1. The surface consists in large part of open rolling plains with flat-topped peaks.

2. The two chief streams, Orange River and Zambezi, have not cut deeply into the plateau but flow in broad valleys.

How is it that the tableland is so healthful although lying in the edge of the tropics?

1. The plateau varies from 4000 to 6000 feet high.

2. The rainfall is light.

What native inhabitants were found here and still remain in large numbers?

1. The greater part forms the home of the Blacks of the Bantu race (Kaffirs).

2. In the Kalahari Desert region the Bushmen and Hottentots live.

What first led white people to occupy the dry tableland?

1. The early Dutch settlers of Cape Town wished to live independent of English control and so emigrated into the interior.

2. The discovery of the Kimberly diamond mines now the most noted in the world.

3. The discovery of the Witwatersrand gold mines.

How do the Dutch farmers manage to make a living upon the dry veld?

1. The grassy plains are well suited to the raising of cattle and sheep.

2. Each farmer requires a great stretch of land to support his herds.

3. In the moister parts wheat and corn can be grown without irrigation.

Is the tableland easy to reach from the coastal plain?

1. The outer rim is higher than the interior except where the rivers flow out.

2. The tableland rises very steeply from the coastal lowlands.

Should we not expect to find a great variety of productions between the coast and the high interior veld?

1. The Mediterranean fruits thrive, as we have already learned, in the region about Cape Town.

2. Tropical and sub-tropical fruits grow upon the east coast and in the valley of the Zambezi River.

3. About Johannesburg the climate favors products of the temperate belt.

4. Sheep, goats and ostriches are the chief products of the seaward slopes of the tableland because of the lack of water.

What ports are best adapted to the shipment of South African products?

1. Cape Town is the oldest and most important port but it has a poor harbor.

2. Delagoa Bay upon the east coast has the best natural harbor of the continent.

How can the drawbacks to life in South Africa be remedied?

1. The lack of water upon the veld has encouraged stock raising which necessitates the homes being far apart and with few modern conveniences.

2. The development of irrigation systems such as those in the Western United States is necessary before the country can support a large white population in comfort.

How does the situation, climate and character of the people give the South African States an advantage over most other countries of the continent?

1. The climate is suited to the white races.

2 The remote position tends to develop independence.

3. The immigrants are mostly of European descent.

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The discovery and settlement of Cape Town.
The story of the Boers.
Farm life in the Transvaal.
The Bushmen.
The Hottentots.
Diamond mining.
Gold mining on the Rand.
The Kaffirs.
Disadvantages of farming on the veld.
The Zambezi River.
Delgoa Bay and the surrounding country.

THE AFRICAN ISLANDS

Where do we find the most islands, along those continental shores that are regular or those that are broken?

From the nature of the coast of Africa should we expect it to possess many islands?

1. Compare coast of Africa with the coasts of South America and Australia.

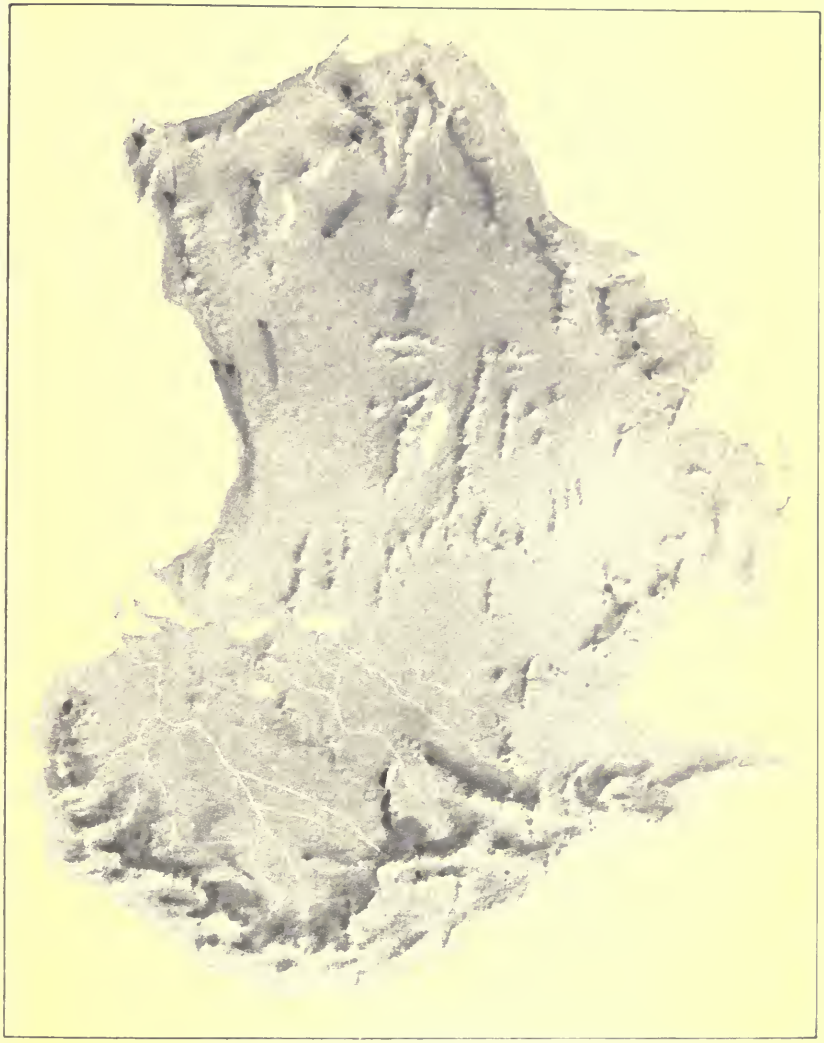
2. Judging from the depth of the ocean the Cape Verde and Canary Islands belong to Africa.

3. Madagascar belongs to Africa although separated by a broad deep channel.

Judging from its size and position ought not Madagascar to be one of the most important islands of the world?

1. Madagascar is the fourth island in size.

2. The island lies under the equator and is naturally hot and moist.



THE NATURAL REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA

Facing p. 221

3. The mountains in the interior are high enough to afford a climate in which Europeans can live.

4. The inhabitants are related to the Malays. They came originally across the Indian Ocean from the Asiatic Islands.

5 The island affords rubber and all other tropical products in addition to minerals.

SECTION 2. AUSTRALIA

TOPIC

AUSTRALIA:—THE SMALLEST AND MOST REMOTE OF THE CONTINENTS, SOMETIMES CALLED THE "ODD ONE" BECAUSE OF ITS UNUSUAL SURFACE FEATURES, ITS STRANGE ANIMALS AND PLANTS, AND FINALLY, BECAUSE OF ITS NATIVE PEOPLES WHO ARE AMONG THE MOST PRIMITIVE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

MAP STUDIES

In what part of the world lies the continent we are now to study?

What do we mean by saying Australia is situated in the water hemisphere?

What large islands form stepping stones to Asia?

What is the distance of Australia in round numbers from the nearest point of Asia? What is that point?

In what direction are Australia's nearest civilized neighbors?

What continent does Australia resemble as regards the character of its coast line?

What large island north and small one south are separated from Australia by shallow waters?

What continent does Australia resemble in the general character of its surface?

Are there any mountains? If so where located?

Is the general surface of the continent high or low?

In what part is the chief lowland?

What bays on opposite sides of the continent does this lowland connect?

Where is the only large river system?

What should we expect from the latitude would be the range in temperature?

What does the absence of rivers over most of the surface suggest as to the rainfall?

Judging from the latitude what rainfall belts should Australia lie in?

Judging from the latitude and wind belts should the mountains along the eastern coast have any influence upon the climate of the interior?

How does the distribution of the settlements correspond with what we would think ought to be the distribution of the rainfall?

From what direction is it likely the natives originally came?

Find the Great Barrier Reef and tell what you can about its influence upon navigation.

PROBLEMS

AUSTRALIA LIES FAR FROM THE CENTRES OF THE WORLD'S ACTIVITIES; POSSESSES AN UNFAVORABLE COAST LINE; A DESERT INTERIOR; IS IN MOST PARTS LACKING IN NATIVE PLANTS AFFORDING HUMAN FOOD, AND IS WITHOUT ANIMALS SUCH AS ARE

USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES ON THE OTHER CONTINENTS. HOW IS IT POSSIBLE THAT SUCH A LAND SHOULD, SINCE CAPT. COOK SAILED ALONG ITS SHORES LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO, HAVE DEVELOPED INTO A FLOURISHING ENGLISH COLONY OF MORE THAN FIVE MILLION PEOPLE?

What is there so unusual about Australia that we speak of it as the "Odd One" of the continents?

A. Surface.

1. Australia has fewer mountains than any other continent.

2. The surface is on the whole the lowest of any of the continents.

3. It is almost without navigable rivers.

B. Climate.

1. With the exception of a portion of India the tropic heat is more uncomfortable than that of any other continent.

2. A larger proportion of the surface is desert than is found on any other continent.

C. Life.

1. The flora is beautiful and unlike any other land. Of the ten thousand species of plants nearly all are found only in Australia.

2. The animal types are different from those of any other land except some of the neighboring islands.

3. The natives are the most primitive of any of the human race.

What is there about the coast that is unfavorable to settlement?

1. There are few deep indentations.

2. The largest bay lies in the tropics and the lands about it are hot and unhealthy.

3. A wall of cliffs forms the southern coast for nearly 1000 miles.

What is there about the climate that makes settlement difficult?

1. The northern part lies within the hot, moist tropics.

2. The greater part of the interior is either a desert or is subject to frequent droughts.

Judging from its position should we not expect Australia to be well watered?

1. During the Australian summer tropical rains fall upon the northern coastal region.

2. During the winter the southeast trade winds bring rain to the eastern coast.

3. During the winter the westerly winds bring rain to the southern coast.

Since Australia lies in three rain belts how can we explain the fact that half the continent is an uninhabitable desert?

1. The tropical rains, though heavy on the coast, rapidly decrease toward the interior.

2. The most of the moisture brought by the southeast trade winds is cut off by the Great Dividing Range lying close to the eastern coast.

3. The westerly rain winds reach only the extreme southern portion.

How does the nature of the surface of the interior farther aid in making it dry and uninhabitable?

1. The interior, west of the Darling River basin, slopes inward from all sides like a gigantic saucer.

2. Mountains extend east and west through the heart of the desert but they are not high enough to increase the rainfall.

3. The surface of the interior is for the greater part a gravelly plain 600 to 1000 feet high.

How does the yearly drought of six to seven months in tropical Australia affect the vegetation and the supply of native foods?

1. The long drought is unfavorable to the growth of tropical food plants.

2. It is only on the immediate coast that the rain is sufficient to produce a jungle growth.

3. A short distance from the coast the forest becomes open and park-like.

4. Inland from the open forest belt there is rain enough to produce only savannas or grass-lands with scattered scrubby tree growth (the Bush).

5. After passing through the savannas one enters upon the desert.

How is it that the area of native food plants is mostly confined to the east coast?

1. Owing to a partial mingling of the tropic and south-east trade wind belts the dry period is not as long on the east coast as in the north.

2. On the east coast are found wild rice, wild bananas, wild figs, mangosteen and tobacco.

What sort of a climate should we expect of Southern Australia lying as it does partially within the sweep of the westerly winds?

1. The westerly winds reach the edge of the continent in winter bringing rain, but the summers are dry.

2. This Mediterranean climate is suited to growing the orange, lemon, fig, grape, etc.

How can we explain the peculiarities of the plant life of Australia?

1. The extreme heat and dryness of summer causes the leaves to either become small as in the case of the acacias or to grow fully on edge as in the case of the eucalyptus.

2. Australia is so far from the other continents that none of their plants have been able to reach it.

Why is it that the native animals are so different from those of the other continents and of no value for domestic purposes?

1. Water barriers have prevented the great mammals from reaching Australia.

2. Ancient forms that have mostly died out on other continents have lived to the present time in Australia because they had few enemies.

3. The marsupials, of which the kangaroo is the largest, and other animals that lay eggs like reptiles, are the most interesting.

Should we not also look for peculiar bird life?

1. There is an extraordinary wealth of bird life due partly to the absence of animals that feed upon them.

2. Since the birds have few enemies many of the larger kinds have taken to a life upon the ground; some have lost the use of their wings; others have lost their wings altogether.

The natives belong to an ancient race that seems to have stopped making any progress.

1. In habits and customs the native Australians are like people who lived long ago in what we call The Stone Age.

2. These people are thought to belong to the Caucasian race. Their nearest relatives live upon the Deccan Plateau in India.

In how far is the land they live in the possible cause of the backwardness of the native Australians?

1. Like the plants and other animals the Australians have been isolated upon their continent for a very long time.

2. The climatic conditions as well as the plants are in most parts not favorable to the development of agriculture.

3. There are no native animals that the Australian could tame for his use.

4. The climate is mild and there is little need of covering or shelter.

Has the dependence upon hunting had the same effect upon the Australians as it has upon the Bushmen of South Africa and the natives of Terra del Fuego?

1. To obtain food they must continually move from place to place following the game.

2. The building of homes and the development of agriculture was impossible.

3. The bow and arrow were not known and the boomerang took their place.

4. They cannot adapt themselves to civilization and are dying off.

Why is it that the great desert of the central part can never be settled up as are large areas of our deserts?

1. The deserts of the United States either have high mountains near them which supply some water, or they have rivers flowing through them.

2. The Australian desert receives some flood water from the coast lands about its margin but it is bordered by no high mountains.

3. Some of the small basins contain salty lakes.

4. Wells sunk in the desert region reach water but it is usually too salty for use in irrigation.

In what way is it unfavorable for Australian Settlement that its tropical portion is low while its higher lands, the Australian Alps, lie in the Temperate Latitude?

1. Tropical highlands make healthful homes for white people. Illustrate.

2. Lowlands in temperate latitudes are more advantageous than highlands.

How is it that the English have had so much difficulty in exploring the interior since there are no High Mountains in the way?

1. There are no navigable streams except the Murray-Darling for a part of the year.

2. The Great Dividing Range, though not high, is very rough with deep canyons.

3. The vast desert has no oases, and all the water needed in traversing it must be carried on camels imported for the purpose.

What are the unfavorable conditions under which the early settlements grew up?

1. Slow sailing vessels were the only means of communication with the distant home-land.

2. There are great extremes in rainfall and the heat is often very great.

3. There was little market for any produce except wool until the development of the modern steamer.

What remarkable similarity is there between the early development of Australia and California?

1. The discovery of gold in California in 1849 started a great migration to that distant land from all parts of the earth.

2. The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 by a returned California miner started a tide of migration to that still more distant land.

3. The population of New South Wales and Queenstown increased by hundreds of thousands in five years.

Why is it that most of the population and all the large cities are on the coast?

1. Trade between the different colonies and with distant lands is all by water.

2. The coast regions are the best watered and all, with the exception of the north coast are healthful.

3. Successful farming is so dependent upon rainfall that most of the people thus engaged live in the coast belt.

Since the larger part of Australia is either a true desert or has a very light rainfall how is it that it exports not only a great amount of wheat but immense quantities of wool, leather, meat and butter?

1. A broad belt in which there is rain enough for wheat borders the eastern and southeastern coasts, and reaches into the Murray-Darling Valley.

2. Farther inland where the rainfall is less than 20 inches there is a belt known as the "bush" where chief industry is cattle grazing.

3. Still farther toward the interior there is a vast area where on ordinary years there is excellent forage for sheep.

How is it that West Australia, which is desert except for a coastal fringe, has become so important in recent years?

1. Rich deposits of gold have been found in the desert hundreds of miles from permanent water.

2. A steel water pipe 33 inches in diameter carries water 351 miles to the mining cities of Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.

3. A railroad about 2000 miles long now connects West Australia with Port Augusta in South Australia.

What advantages does the island of Tasmania offer compared with Australia?

1. The island lies all of the year in the westerly wind belt.

2. The climate is neither very hot nor very cold.

3. The soil is fertile, producing grains, temperate fruits, sheep. Gold and tin are mined.

In how far will Australians be able to overcome the disadvantages of their continent?

1. Irrigation systems are being built in the Murray-Darling basin.

2. Steamers now carry refrigerator meats and fruits to distant countries.

3. The tropical portion can be made fruitful if the government will permit the coming of Asiatic laborers able to stand the climate.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

What is there about the climate and resources of Australia which helps us to understand why the Malays or Polynesians did not over run the continent and drive out the more primitive inhabitants?

How is it that Australia has no native animals useful in domestication while all the other continents contain many kinds?

Why do we consider agriculture and domestic animals so necessary to a civilized life?

Would Australia have been a richer continent, capable of supporting a greater population if the mountains had been in the centre or western part instead of close to the eastern coast? Compare with South America.

Why is it that sea commerce plays a greater part in the life of the Australians than in the life of the people of any other continent?

How does Australia compare with Japan and England in its dependence upon the ocean?

Why do we speak of the coast line as being unfavorable to the development of the continent notwithstanding there are many little bays? Compare with the Iberian Peninsula in this regard.

Why have important settlements failed to grow up

on the northern coast although it has a heavy rainfall?

Why have no cities grown up at the mouth or along the banks of the Murray-Darling Rivers?

What is the reason for the fact that all the important cities are situated upon the southeastern coast?

How is it that Australia ships apples and sometimes meat to the United States which is itself an exporter of these products?

What are the advantages and disadvantages for Australian development of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese, Japanese, Malays, etc.?

How can we explain the fact that while parts of Australia are suffering from unusual drought other parts are experiencing disastrous floods?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

What Capt. Cook had to do with making Australia known.

The extinct natives of Tasmania.

The character and habits of the native Australians.

Difficulties of making settlements in tropical Australia.

The difficulties of exploring the great desert.

The strange animals and plants.

The effect of great heat and lack of moisture on the plants of Australia.

The desert mining camps of Western Australia.

The Australian Alps.

Life on a sheep ranch.

Why the exports of Australia are mostly raw products.

The great barrier reef.

SECTION 3. THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

TOPIC

THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC:—THOSE ISLANDS—THOUSANDS IN NUMBER AND OFTEN OF EXTRAORDINARY BEAUTY—SCATTERED SINGLY AND IN GROUPS OVER HALF THE PACIFIC OCEAN; BEING IN SOME CASES THE HIGHER PARTS OF A SUNKEN LAND; IN OTHERS THE TOPS OF SUB-MARINE VOLCANOES; AND IN STILL OTHERS OF CORAL GROWTH:—ISLANDS WHOSE INHABITANTS BELONG TO DIFFERENT RACES AND RANGE IN THEIR CONDITION FROM FIERCE CANNIBALS TO GENTLE HALF CIVILIZED PEOPLES.

MAP STUDIES

Where lies the boundary between the Asiatic islands already studied and those included among the Pacific Islands?

How are the islands distributed as regards the tropics?

Do the islands generally occur in groups or singly?

Why do we think that New Guinea, the Moluccas, Caroline Islands and other small groups once formed a part of a larger Australian continent?

What does the map show to be the character of the surface of the larger islands?

What is the general name given to the east and west line of islands lying north of Australia? What is the meaning of the name?

Why are the groups of islands lying in the Pacific east of the Philippine Islands called Micronesia?

What do we mean when we speak of Polynesia?

Which of the Pacific islands must have the coldest climate?

What large island is traversed its whole length by a range of lofty mountains?

What extremes of climate must this island possess although it lies almost under the equator?

About what important islands does the map show that the waters are shallow?

What important group of islands rises from the deepest part of the Pacific?

How does New Guinea compare in size with Borneo, Sumatra, Madagascar and Greenland?

PROBLEMS

HOW IS IT THAT PRIMITIVE PEOPLES WERE ABLE LONG AGO TO REACH THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC WITH ONLY RUDE BOATS THOUGH MANY OF THE ISLANDS ARE FAR APART, AND THAT IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT NATURE HAD SUPPLIED UPON MOST OF THEM AN ABUNDANCE OF FOOD THESE PEOPLES REMAINED UP TO THE TIME OF THEIR DISCOVERY IN A SAVAGE OR SEMI-CIVILIZED CONDITION?

We have learned that the Australians were backward partly because they had to depend almost wholly upon hunting for a living. How can we explain the backwardness of the Islanders who have an abundance of food?

1. In both cases domestic animals were lacking.
2. The Australians had to struggle too hard to get food.
3. The islanders failed to make progress partly because they did not have to exert themselves to get their food

4. The islands are in most cases so far apart that there was little interchange of ideas, no trading between them. This condition is unfavorable to progress.

How can we account for the first settlement of the far scattered islands of the Pacific?

1. The ancestors of the present islanders must have lived upon the Asiatic coast and have been accustomed to a sea-faring life.

2. The steady trade winds were favorable to voyages of exploration in small boats.

3. Westerly storms have been known to blow Japanese fishermen across the Pacific to the shores of North America.

How do we find the different races distributed throughout the islands?

1. The Malays are chiefly confined to the Malay Archipelago (Asiatic islands).

2. The Papuans are found in Melanesia (Islands of the Blacks) including New Guinea and near-by islands.

3. The Polynesians live upon the out-lying islands including the Hawaiian, Fiji. Samoan, Marquesas, New Zealand, Society and other islands.

4. The Micronesians—mixture of Papuans and Polynesians—are found upon the Caroline, Marshall and associated islands.

How do the character and habits of the different island races help us to understand their distribution?

1. The Polynesians are a bold race noted for their daring upon the sea. They are tall, brown in color, have straight black hair, often fierce fighters and cannibals. Engage in boat building, agriculture, fibre weaving.

2. The Papuans are mostly savages. They hunt, fish and carry on some agriculture. Do not venture far upon the sea.

3. The coast Malays of the Asiatic Islands are expert seamen but visited and mixed only with the nearer of the islanders (Papuans).

What is the explanation of the fact that although most of the Pacific islands lie within the tropics they are ordinarily pleasant and healthful?

1. The smaller islands are perpetually cooled by the trade winds.

2. The mountains where high enough offer a temperate climate.

Why is it that the small islands often have a poor soil and support a scanty vegetation?

1. Many of the small islands are of coral origin, rising but a few feet above high tide.

2. The vegetation is chiefly confined to those plants the seeds of which were brought by the ocean currents, such as coconut and breadfruit trees.

How can we explain the origin of those wonderfully beautiful coral islands known as atolls or lagoon islands?

1. The coral insect cannot live where the water is more than 120 feet deep.

2. Owing to the irregularities of the bottom, coral reefs are sometimes circular and inclose an area of deep water where the corals cannot live and work.

3. The reef may finally become dry land on which coconut palms spring up.

4. The inclosed water or lagoon is deep and quiet usually with one or more passages connecting with the open ocean.

How is it that navigation is dangerous in these coral seas?

1. Thousands of reefs, in some cases hundreds of miles long and indicated by lines of breakers, are scattered over these tropical seas.

2. At certain seasons of the year there are dangerous tropical hurricanes.

How came the Pacific Islands, so remote and generally so small, rising from a sea infested with reefs and inhabited by cannibals to become the goal of innumerable trading vessels during the last fifty years?

1. The coconut palm serves the natives in innumerable ways. Without it most of the islands would never have become permanently inhabited.

2. The coconut palms supply coconuts and copra which have important uses in civilized life.

NEW ZEALAND—THE PEARL OF THE SOUTH SEAS

PROBLEM

HOW IS IT THAT THE ISLANDS KNOWN AS NEW ZEALAND, THOUGH SITUATED IN A REMOTE PART OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, HAVE BECOME, IN LESS THAN A CENTURY FROM THE DATE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, A PROSPEROUS ENGLISH COLONY POSSESSING A HIGH DEGREE OF CULTURE?

What difficulties were experienced by the early settlers of New Zealand?

1. Communication by sailing vessel half way around the world was uncertain.

2. The native Maoris, a bold and warlike race, intelligent but at the same time cannibals, offered great resistance.

In what respects is the climate far more favorable to settlement than is that of most of Australia?

1. Latitude gives the island all the advantages any land could have.

2. North Island lies in the Mediterranean belt.

3. South Island lies in the belt of westerlies with a climate much like that of England.

How has the nature of the surface taken in connection with the direction of the prevailing winds affected the development of the islands?

1. North Island has a rolling surface, from which rise lofty volcanoes, and sufficient rain to cover it with forests.

2. A range of lofty mountains extends along the west side of South Island partly breaking the force of the stormy westerlies.

3. The eastern slope of South Island is broad and grassy.

What should we expect from the above conditions would be the chief industries?

1. North Island affords timber, semi-tropic fruits.

2. South Island produces wheat, flax and temperate fruits.

3. The upland meadows of South Island support great numbers of cattle.

4. The drier lower plains covered with wiry grasses are given over to sheep.

5. The mountains contain such minerals as gold, copper and coal.

What wonderful natural scenery draws people from all parts of the world?

1. North Island is volcanic. It possesses boiling springs and geysers similar to those of the Yellowstone Park.

2. The tropical vegetation of North Island is rich and beautiful. It includes giant ferns, coconut and sago palms, bananas, etc.

3. The Southern Alps of South Island rise in Mt. Cook to 12,349 feet. The lake and mountain scenery together with the enormous glaciers rival the Swiss Alps.

What can we predict as to the future of New Zealand?

1. The islands must grow in importance as a tourist resort.

2. Manufacturing must become important because of an abundance of water power, coal and raw products.

3. The inhabitants should exhibit a high culture because of favorable life conditions.

NEW GUINEA—THE LARGEST OF THE TROPICAL ISLANDS

How is it that the Island of New Guinea, three times the size of New Zealand, mountainous and well watered, has been only partly explored and still remains in great part in possession of its savage inhabitants?

1. The island lies in the heart of the tropics.

2. The lowlands are hot and moist and often unhealthful.

3. Owing to the heavy rains and heat the vegetation is so dense that exploration is difficult.

4. A mountain range, peaks of which reach 13,000 feet extends the length of the island.

5. Many of the native tribes of the interior are fierce cannibals.

In what respects do the character and habits of the Papuans indicate that they are only little more advanced than the Australians?

1. They have no domestic animals but engage to some extent in agriculture.

2. They live sometimes in pile dwellings similar to those of the Malays and sometimes in trees.

3. They make pottery but do not know the use of metals.

4. The hot moist climate and fairly abundant food supply do not encourage exertion.

Since New Guinea was once connected with Australia should we not expect to find the animal and bird life very similar?

1. There is the same rich bird life as in Australia and in addition the beautiful Bird of Paradise.

2. There are many of the marsupial animals of Australia but not the kangaroo which is adapted to a more open country.

3. The most dangerous animal is the crocodile. Like Australia it has many poisonous snakes.

What can we say as to the likelihood of New Guinea ever becoming the home of civilized people?

1. The Fly River has been ascended in a small boat 500 miles. This shows there must be a vast lowland capable of cultivation.

2. The island is suited to the production of coconuts and copra, rubber, pineapples, etc.

3. Gold and other minerals are known to occur on the island.

The forest jungles can be cleared and the natives more or less civilized but can white people ever live there comfortably?

1. The mountains above 3000 feet have an agreeable, healthful climate.

2. Parts of the lowlands exposed to the trade winds are fairly healthful.

Is not the fact that three nations divided up New Guinea an indication that it is considered to be of great value?

1. The western part is held by the Dutch.

2. The southeastern part is a British possession.

3. The northeastern part, formerly held by Germany is now under the control of the Australian government.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—THE CROSS ROADS OF THE PACIFIC

Why do we speak of the Hawaiian Islands as occupying a cross roads position?

1. The islands form a station on the trade route between the United States and China, Japan and the Philippines.

2. The islands lie on the route from Puget Sound and San Francisco to Australia and New Zealand.

3. The route from China and Japan to the Panama Canal passes the islands.

Why are the islands, though far from the Pacific Coast of America, so important to the United States?

1. The islands are important as a naval and supply station.

2. The islands are rich and highly productive.

How is it that the islands, though lying in the tropics, are healthful and attractive as a summer and winter resort?

1. The ocean currents and northeast trade winds make the climate equable and cooler than any other tropical lowland.

2. The islands possess a rich vegetation and attractive volcanic scenery.

What is there so interesting about the story of the Hawaiian Islands?

1. The islands are the unsubmerged top of a mighty volcanic mass the bottom of which lies in the deepest Pacific, while the highest point rises 13,000 feet above the ocean's surface.

2. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are the highest peaks. The crater of Kilauea is at times a vast lake of seething lava.

What tropical products do we receive in large quantities from these islands? (Cane sugar, pineapples, bananas.)

Can we expect the Hawaiian Islanders to do all the work of raising these products?

1. The Hawaiians, like other tropical peoples, do not love hard work. They are intelligent and fond of music but are slowly disappearing.

2. The Japanese form the bulk of the field laborers.

3. Since the islands lie at a cross roads there is a great variety of other peoples to be found there.

THE FIJI AND SAMOAN ISLANDS—THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Why do we choose the above groups of islands as types of the many attractive islands of the Pacific?

1. The islands lie near the main route from the United States to New Zealand and Australia.

2. Since the islands are small the trade winds make them comfortable and healthful.

3. The lofty volcanic mountains are picturesque.

4. Tropical vegetation is varied and fruits are abundant.

5. The islands have become noted through the writings of Stevenson.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why is it that those islands possessing high mountains have a much greater variety of vegetation than the low islands?

How can we explain the presence of vast numbers of coral reefs and low coral islands?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the reefs that surround many of the smaller islands?

Why is it that the natives of such pleasant islands did not become civilized since we believe the Australians remained savages partly because of the poverty of their land?

How can we explain the vegetation that springs up on coral reefs as soon as they rise above the ocean waves?

Why is it that New Zealand has advanced more rapidly in culture than Argentine, the only other important country in the same latitude in the S. hemisphere?

If the Polynesians could reach the outer islands of the Pacific why could they not reach America?

What is likely to remain the chief industry of the smaller islands?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The coconut palm and its products.

The characteristics of the Maoris of New Zealand.

The extinct birds of New Zealand.

The difficulty of exploring New Guinea.

The life of the Papuans of New Guinea and adjacent islands.

The geysers and hot springs of New Zealand.

The scenery of the New Zealand Alps.

Samoa the home of Stevenson.

The Hawaiian Islanders.

The crater of Kilauea.

The Island of Guam.

The boats of the Polynesians.

The differences between the Polynesians, the Melanesians and the Micronesians.

The Marquesas Islanders.

The voyages of Capt. Cook in the Pacific.

Hawaii at the cross roads.

Life on the Fijian Islands.

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